Businces Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at 20 per cent less than cost of importation by G. C. At 123, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- Call and get a Pamphiet centaining the opinions of celebrated Chemiets and Physicians respecting the use of this WATER in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphiets sunt by mail or application. Hiram W. Bostwick (iste of Corolog), sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Breadway.

LIVER COMPLAINT .- The pain in the right side, under the shoulder blades, is instantly relieved by the use Holloway's Olkywayr. It has cored more than 300 cases with

"THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION, FURS, FURS, FURS, RELOW COST.
KELLOGG, No. 321 Canal-st.

TRUSSES.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS Office, No. 2 Vessy-st. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk Llastic Stockings for Variouse Veins, Shoulder Braces and Sup-porters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

BATOHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmles and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 21 Barday TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

CLADES the most accurate timekespers in the world.

Spency & Co., No. 487 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sawley Mackines, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. 1.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

To Advertisers.

The large increase in the circulation of THE TRIBUNE renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than beretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

We have a positive contradiction from Washingles of the statement that Mr. Seward had written a letter to Mr. Lincoln in behalf of Mr. Cameron's claims to a seat in the Cabinet.

The people of this city should be informed that there was no session of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, because Ald. Genet, the President of the Board, with several of his colleagues, had gone to a cock-fight.

Fort Hamilton and Bedloe's Island, hitherto deserted, have been garrisoned, 50 men from Plattsburgh having been thrown into the former tast night. The only fort in the harbor now unprotected is Fort Schuyler, at Throgg's Neck.

We print in full on another page the admira ble speech which Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island delivered in the Senate at Washington on Wednesday last. This is the speech in which he said that, with treason rampant and threatening, he dared not talk of compromise for fear of de moralizing the Government.

A correspondent at Washington, telegraphs to us that Col. Huger of the army, is expected to head the Virginia raid upon Washington, and that Dr. Jones of The N. Y. Herald, is the person who sent word to the rebels at Charleston of the destination of the Star of the West for that port.

Mr. Washburn of Wisconsin made a speech in the House yesterday, in which he significantly remarked, that if the Constitution was to be reconstructed, the North would dictate the terms of reconciliation. He speaks the sentiment of the unterrified North-West, which spurns all concessions to the rebellious slaveholders.

In the Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Birdsall of this city submitted an able minority report from Slavery are not the proper remedy for our national troubles, and offering resolutions in favor of adhering to "the time-honored policy of the "Government in favor of free institutions," and of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and enforcing the laws.

A Committee of the Board of Supervisors unearthed a curious matter vesterday. A bill for \$4.927 50 of Edmund Jones & Co., stationers and printers to the Board of Councilmen, for stationery alleged to have been furnished to the Court of Common Pleas, was presented to the Supervisors for payment. It came out upon investigation that the articles had not been ordered, and had never been received by the Court, that the signature of the Clerk of the Court atteeting its correctness was a forgery, and that the bill was given as collateral to the Artizans' Bank, for a loan of \$5,000, but by whom was not stated.

Mr. Clemens, a Democrat from Western Virginia, made a spirited and patriotic speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, in which he said that Secession would be the death-knell of Slavery, and that the real object of the movement was to open the African slave-trade, while its result would be to subjugate Virginia to the dominion of the Cotton States. He declared that there was yet a gallant band of Union men in the South who would not be tamely crushed by traitors. His remarks caused much sensation and some uproar on the Southern side of the House.

Mr. Police Superintendent Kennedy yesterday seized thirty-eight cases of muskets on board the steamship Monticello, bound for Montgomery, Alabama, via Savannah. Where they came from, and to whom they were consigned, was a mystery. Each case contained two dozen of muskets. The contraband weapons were sent off at once to the arsenal in Seventh avenue. The people on the wharf informed our reporter that three hundred of these cases were shipped to Richmond the other day on the steam-ship Roanoke. It is very clear that, in spite of The explicit charge of Judge Smalley, there are | Secession may never end. commercial houses in the city so lost to all regard for law and patriotic feeling, as to continue The nefarious business of supplying the traitors with arms and munitions of war, regardless of consequences. It therefore seems but just that a rigid Inspection should be made by the proper authorihies of the cargoes of all Southern-bound vessels sailing from this port. Ships coming North have Lovariably to submit to such examination, lest between decks, imperiling the Union by his

Foundary of William Kemble is engaged in filling in the memorial and affidavits put in by the cona beavy order for cannon, balls, grapeshot, and shell for Virginia and Georgia. Mr. Buchanan having been a fast friend of the late head of this establishment, the Hon. Governeur Kemble, we are unable to reconcile this readiness to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of his administration, with that gratitude and affection which it seems to us he has a right to expect from these to whom he has been so devoted.

WEATHEBING THE CAPES.

It is refreshing to think that we are pretty much past the Cape of the present crisis. We have had for years past a perfect Cape Horn tempest, but Pacific breezes now begin to fan the brows of our voyagers. Congress seems almost respectable. The missing eight votes of the Senate offer occasional opportunity to get a majority in that body for beneficent propositions. And when we think of the half dozen or dozen more who say they are on the eve of going, it is difficult to restrain the jubilant feeling occasioned thereby.

The fiery debates are closed. The halls of either branch no longer ring with fierce collis ions, and their fiercer reverberations. The spirits of discord have taken their flight. It is quiet within, and sunny without. It is difficult, under such circumstances, to refuse to enjoy Secession. We think of it, look at it, and incontinently smile at the spectacle. It is so small a thing, accomplished with such a tremendous noise. For there is really nothing on earth to hinder these people who leave their seats this week in Congress from resuming them next. And the only sad view of the case is the danger that they will do it. For now that they are out, it is but justice that they should be kept out awhile. But alas! two lines on a slip of paper, adopted by any Convention of an absconding State, saying it has concluded to resume relations with the Federal Government, ends the whole of this mighty revolution! In fact, it does not even need that. The men who have left Congress in both branches may come trotting back at any time, and resume all their functions as legislators, without even going through this form. And it is quite likely they will do it. We don't suppose, if this thing should be done by South Carolina to-morrow, that we should even hang Gov. Pickens, but only make a foreign Minister of him again.

The States which have not gene, are begging to have something done to keep them. They lovingly project their coat-tails behind, and implore that they may be held, be it ever so gently. The slightest twitch would be satisfactory. A good pull would fill them with delight. This may seem to be indulging in unbecoming levity for so grave an occasion. But it is really difficult to take a more sober view of the case.

These Seceders apparently thought they were breaking up the Government by "cutting up their didoes," as Senator Simmons expressed it It seems a jest, that they have been, and are, proposing what they call a "reconstruction" of the Union, while the Union still stands and the Government is in full force over it. What shortsighted statesmanship this is, time will quickly

It is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that ome of the interior Slave States will save themselves from the mortifying dilemma which they will be placed in by joining the Seceders. There is Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, who have furnished the country with a Clay, a Jackson, and a Benton, that surely need not hurry into a course which they will forever lament, and whose misstep in this mad career is sufficient to shock even the spirits of the great departed. Let them at least not ask to be held by the coat-tail. Let them consult their own dignity, their own self-respect, their own sense of discretion and of manhood, and refuse to rush into a movement which they will hereafter pray in vain may be kept out of history. These inthe Committee on Federal Relations, expressing terior Slave States cannot be attacked, nor opin plain and forcible, but temperate language, pressed, nor operated upon in any way by the cence. If they say they are out of the Union, it will practically amount to nothing. They will still be recognized as members of it by the Federal authority. They will enjoy free trade and unrestricted intercourse with all its parts. Possibly, if they are not too violent in their manners, their mails will still be carried and delivered as now to every nook and corner, and the United States Congress every year will make appropriations to foot the bills. They will be asked to do nothing and suffer nothing. They neither pay a tax nor bear a burden. The Federal power rests so lightly upon them that no living man can tell where it touches. And when they look round to see where to begin resistance, they will find absolutely nothing to resist. Not one burden to be lifted, not one tax to be refused payment, not one grievance to be assailed. They cannot rebel, for there is positively nothing to rebel against; unless it be the blessings of the Government, hourly conferred. Will the Federal power strike a blow against Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Missouri, or Arkansas? Not one. For no conceivable reason exists why it should. The absurdity of leaving the Union, or attempting to leave it, so far as these States are concerned, is too great for a sane mind to conceive of. The act is only a fit subject for the ridicule of a circus

clown. The more Southern States will have their own special grievances to bear, if the Federal Government shall be compelled to shut the door of their external commerce. But this will only convert them into interior States, finding an outlet through the Free States. This will be the main effect of shutting their scaports. This will be the principal if not the only thing they will have to complain of. And this they will have to submit to till they can defeat and break up the Coast Squadron of the United States. Meantime, the Southern trade will all be turned North, inland, and every channel be fertilized by it, till it reaches Northern seaports, which will flourish just in proportion as those of the South decay. This revolution in trade will so stimulate Northern industry that the Free States will pray that

Among the confestants for seats in the House of Assembly, we understand that Mr. Hopps has made out a clear case prima facic of title to the seat held by Mr. W. J. C. Kinney, of the IVth District of this city, and that the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections have refrained from reporting such facts to the House for its action, only on account of the procrestination of Mr. Kinney and his counsel, who have not yet put in their defense. Mr. Kinney has been reescape. It is commonly reported at Cold Spring, quested to state whether he has any other deto the Hudson, we hear, that the West Poult foure to offer than a denial of the facts alleged

testant: but has thus far avoided an answer, and has induced the Committee several times to postpone the case on various pretexts, with the evident design of staving off final action to as late a period in the session as possible. Reasonable time should be given to Mr. Kinney to make his defense, but still the case ought to be decided, and not be kept before the Legislature to the end of the session, as was the case with a con tested seat the Winter before last. If Mr. Hopps is entitled to the seat he ought to have it, and if not he should be informed of the fact by the action of the Assembly.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORS.

The men who framed the Constitution of the United States, and the people who accepted it, felt that all the concessions had been madtherein to the holders of slaves that either justice demanded or the cause of Freedom could afford. The lapse of time and the growth of Slavery have shown that if they fell into any error, it was in yielding too much, and not too little, to that class of citizens. If, for instance, the threefifths rule in the apportionment of Represent atives had not been assented to, the system of Slavery would not have had, as it always has had, a representation of from twenty to twenty five members in the lower House of Congress who, holding the balance of power in their hands, have invariably shaped the legislation of the Government so as to secure the domination of the powerful interest in money and influence which they represent. At any rate, if with the ligh and experience of more than seventy years to gaid us, we are so faithless to the traditions of the Fathers, so forgetful of the noble purpose which was the guide of their lives, so treacherous to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, as to give to Slavery any further recognition or guaranty in that instrument than it has, unhappily, already, then it has fallen upon this generation to bear witness to the fact as it has never been attested to before in all historythat man is incapable of self-government. For if a government of the people, set at defiance, outraged, insulted, and robbed, by a few rampant rebels, has no better remedy for lawlessness, n other stay for utter confusion and anarchy, than unconditional submission and the surrender of the first principles of democracy, then such a people have neither the intelligence, nor the courage, nor the self-respect required in a community that undertakes to govern itself. Of all the propositions which have yet been

offered to placate the fire-eaters and to humiliate the North, that of Mr. Bigler, which Mr. Cameron said, on Monday he would vote for, is the most detestable, the most cowardly, and the most irregular. The others have all, at least, the negative merit of being in accordance with the forms of law, but Mr. Bigler disdains to cover with even that mantle the deformity of his scheme. It proposes not only to subvert the principles of the Constitution, but it disarms the Constitution of its only defense, that it may get the opportunity to overthrow it. That insicument provides for its own amendment, and the clause containing that provision can no more be rightfully set aside than any other section. A Ward primary meeting, or a School District Committee have just as much right as the Senate of the United States to override the Consti tution-that is to say none of them have any business to meddle with it. That instrument belongs to the people, and when the people accepted it it was with the condition that it should be amende: only in a certain way and in accordance with certain prescribed forms, essential in themselve to guard against basty measures that might be determined upon in the sudden heat of some public passion. But it is proposed by Mr. Bigler to submit to a vote of the people certain amendments to the Constitu tion, disregarding, first, the Constitutional requirement of the action of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; and secondly, sub-mitting the questions to a vote on the 11th of next month, a date so early that it is manifestly impossible that a large proportion of the people should even hear that such a vote is to

This feature alone of Mr. Bigler's proposition is enough to entitle it to the speediest condemns tion. But it is in other respects more object tionable than any other of the miserable scheme to pacify the rebels, whose gentlest handling ought to come only from the hands of the hangman. It embodies Mr. Crittenden's concessionmiscailed a compromise-whereby it is made ob ligatory to establish Slavery, whether the people wish it or not, in all Territory now belonging to or that ever may be acquired by the United States south of 36° 30'. It denies to Con gress the power to abolish Slavery where it has exclusive jurisdiction within the Slave States, or in the District of Columbia so long as t exists in Maryland and Virginia. It provides for the payment for fugitive slaves when not recovered: takes away from Congress the power to prohibit the domestic Slave-Trade; provides that the President shall be elected for six years, and not be eligible for reëlection: prohibits Congres sional interference with Slavery in the States; and, finally, amends the Constitution by providing that it shall never be so amended as to destroy the effect of that provision which secures to the slaveholders the representation of their slave property by counting those who have no votes as three-fifths of those who have.

Such is Mr. Bigler's way of dealing with trea on, which Mr. Cameron proposes to vote for. Does Pennsylvania give it her approval ?

A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT NEW.

MEXICO Those Republicans in Congress who seem in haste to admit the mongrel population of New-Mexico into the Union as a State, with or without Slavery, as her peons (we beg pardon-her people shall choose, ought at least to incorporate into their enabling act a section which shall provide that, as a condition precedent to their admission as a Slave State, they shall enter into bonds with sufficient sureties, that they will not second from the Union within thirty days after their admission, and that they will not take possession of the forts, arsenals and other Federal property within their borders, without giving the national Government ten days' written notice of their in tention so to do. By the by, who can give the public any information as to what are the opinions of these semi-barbarous, half Indian, half Mexican tribes, upon the general question of Secession-whether they hold to fhe doctrine that Secession is a right existing under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States an instrument of which they possibly never heard-or

Constitution ! As States Ising south of 360 30' seem just now to have a proclivity for going out of the Union, would it not be well, ere Republicans in Congress aid in creating any more States below that magic parallel, to ascertain the views of their people on these subjects? Why not autherize the Committee of Thirty-Three to inquire into the opinions of New-Mexico on the Secession question, with power to send for peons and papers, embodying the information they obtain in some half dozen contradictory and self-stultifying reports? The constituents of some members of that Committee will be apt to put probing questions to them on this subject when they return home, and they had better prepare their answers

in advance. Seriously, though, ere any more Slaveholding Territories are "enabled" to come into the Union, ought not the adhering and loyal States to be well assured as to how long they intend to remain in the Union? New-Mexico, like Florida, was bought and fought into the Union at an expenditure of much treasure and blood. After being admitted as a State, will she, like Florida, at her own convenience, hold a Convention, pass an ordinance, cut her cable, and sail straight out of the Union ! New-Mexico has on her statute book the most cruel, mean and barbarous Slavecode that disgraces any State or Colony in the western hemisphere. If an enabling act is to be passed for her admission to the Union next Winter, is this atrocious code to remain in full force and vigor during the intervening period. and then to become an authoritative portion of the laws of the new State? Had not those Republicans in Congress who are so eager to do semething for this poor Territory, better wipe out this black and bloody code ere they open the cates of the Union and invite her in as a State !

Of all the many crude, needless, heedless, illshapen bantlings to which the present disturbed condition of the body politic has given premature birth, the most uncalled for and unstatesmanlike is this scheme to drag into the Union, before its time, and not half made up, this poor, barren, thriftless region, sparsely settled with a semi-civilized population, merely because it happens to lie south of the line of 36° 30', and stands some chance of being cursed with eternal Slavery. Republicans in Congress! have you forgotten that the repeal of this infamous Slave Code, the appointment of honest lawgivers over this feeble Territory, and its ultimate admission to the Union as a Free State, were among the issues upon which we went to the people in the last election, and upon which they rave an overwhelming verdict in behalf of Freedom? Beware how you attempt to reverse that verdict! Neither the demands of the South, nor the wishes of the North, nor the exigencies of the Union, require any such bootless sacrifice of your principles and your self-respect.

WILL DOG . EAT DOG ? "The Parliament," or talking-machine South Carolina, was considerably agitated last week, by a plan financial brought before it, viz., dog-tax. Several gentlemen sustained the project in speeches of uncommon eloquence; and it would have gone hard with the fore-footed friend of mankind, if a Mr. Hope had not come to his rescue. This gentleman, we suppose, owns dogs as well as niggers-perhaps some sharp-nosed pointer, or some rat-destroying terrier, or some indomitable and perpetually nullifying bull-dog, or some man-catching blood-hound, or some spaniel named Doughface, or some low cur greatly given to barking, and at long intervals to biting. At any rate, Mr. Hope eloquently spoke for "the rights of the dog-owners," and by so doing accomplished the tabular quietus of the measure.

We think this conclusion the more rational. because, if South Carolina intends much longer to abide in the desert, she may find no quails and manna, and her valiant soldiers, sparing their boots, may betake themselves to canine cutlets; then every dog will be worth a ducat This will be better as a matter of taste, and we should think of digestion, than eating negroes. We mean literally, for metaphorically that has long been done; and the most delicate epicures have not shrunk from the sarcophagous repast, any more than the most delicate ladies from wearing negroes upon their backs. If prices, however, of human goods tumble down much longer at the present rate, slaves will be cheaper than dog cheap.

But it is none of our business to regulate the diet of these ardent spirits. Fighting and eating have always been connected, and we fancy the latter, to a South Carolina soldier, is no more difficult than the former; and even now, we suppose, to borrow the language of the Poet, not the Lieut -General, Scott, "they carve at the mest, "with gloves of steel; and they drink the red wine through the helmet bars," at the tavern bars, the red wine being corn whisky of the best available brands. "Good roast beef," says the farce, "is the properest diet of a Briton and a soldier;" but if B. Furioso cannot obtain that, why should he not reverse the fable of Action, and try good roast dog ? Soldiers have always been immense trencher-fellows; as was long ago noticed by Sergeant Kite, who declared that he had seen a "lunar eat a ravelin for his breakfast, and afterward pick his teeth with a palisado. The public property at present in the possession of the hungry soldiery might suffer, if this bill of fare should be generally adopted. We hope, therefore, that there will be no devouring of wood-work until at least a fair trial has been given to dogs. Northern gentlemen with Southern sympathies should write to assure their unconstitutional gronics that dog is better than dirt for the belly-we would say for the constitution, only we understand that three doctors have already been hung in Charleston for merely using the word. That is, the doughface should so write, if he can assure himself that by so doing he will not become an accomplice in the killing and eating of some interesting member of his own family-of some puppy not yet perfect in his fawning, as yet untaught to come to the "down charge" meekly, as yet unaccomplished in his whine, as yet a tyro in crouching under the blows of the ram-rod. Well-broken dogs even here will protest against this thinning of the ranks of supersubservient curs.

There may be, however, policy in this proposition. Camel's meat is supposed by the Arabs to make the man who eats it valorous; and we cannot see why roasted buildog should not have a corresponding effect upon its consumer. Bloodbound "rare-done" should not, certainly, fail to communicate a sanguinary nature to the devourer thereof; while the choicest bits of the black and tan terriers should be reserved for the young whether it arises outside and independent of the orators.

We trust, before the members of the South | these two reasons to be ample to proclude any Carolina Parliament fall to, that sumptuary laws effort of the acceding Slave States to take poswill restrain their appetites. Without some such provision there might not be dogs enough left in , the United States. of hydrophobia which is just now a greater blessing to the leading patriots of that State than the Territories, is a palpable blunder. ever a plague was to the doctors. The love of whisky to which the seceding South owes so many of its blessings and the hope of so many more, should be carefully encouraged; and we have no doubt that a general return to cold water would soon put Charleston in a position of common sense painfully humiliating.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

Senator Benjamin is said to own sugar plantations in Louisiana costing \$200,000, with negroes on them worth, in ordinary times, \$300,000 more, though just now perhaps not up to this mark by one-half. The total may not be so great as rumor makes it, but we take it to be a good round figure anyhow, especially when taken in connection with the plantation swagger in which the gentleman semetimes indulges on the floor of the Senate. This swagger always indicates niggers, either at home or elsewhere. Now, any man who would pitch this amount of money into forty fathom of water, whether deliberately or in a fit of passion, would be written down an ass. The chance of his recovering it would be small. Whoever took the contract would have to dive deep and be well paid for diving, for the undertaking would be attended with divers difficulties. There would be a big loss, no matter how he fixed it. Now nothing can be further from our thoughts than meaning to insinuate that Senator Benjamin is an ass. He has uttered things against us which were fundamentally unkind, we might even say severe. But having survived them, we will not retaliate. Yet the Senator is doing his utmost to urge Louisians into Secession. Now, as a sugar planter, the tariff of twenty-four per cent on foreign sugar is all that keeps him alive. Let him succeed in propelling Louisiana out of the Union, and what becomes of him, his plantations, and niggers ? What becomes of this protective duty, which apparently compels the North to pay two cents more for every pound of sugar it consumes, than it would have to pay if Louisiana made none? We say apparently, for thore is no doubt that the effect of keeping up the Lousiana plantations is to keep down the price of sugar in the market of the world to such an extent, that we really have to pay no more for sugar with the duty on than we should have to pay if the duty were abolished. But if Louisiana goes out of the Union, the duty will certainly go with her, and then every sugar plantation will rush to destruction as swiftly as if sunk bodily in forty fathom water. For ten years past this duty has amounted to over \$5,000,000 per annum on the average. In 1857 it amounted to \$12,000,000, all working directly for the protection of the Louisiana sugar planters. As surely as Louisiana goes out, provided she stays out, just so surely will the sugar duties be sup pressed for ever.

Now, Senator Benjamin not being an ass-at least, not having been so written down by usmust see this turn of the card as clearly as do others. He must know that, in such a game, he cannot come up trumps. He knows that, out of the Union, every sugar planter would be utterly ruined. Is he meaning to imitate the feat of pitching his whole fortune into forty fathom water ! Can be induce the world to believe that he proposes to indulge in any such sportive eccentricity? If not thus bent on his own ruin. how can his extraordinary urgency for rebellion be explained? The facts would seem to show that he must be either crazed with passion, or that his urgency is only part of the monstrous sham which the slaveholders are now playing out, to terrify the North into bowing down to the old raw head and bloody bones of the last forty years. But they need not shake their gory locks

SECESSION A RLUNDER.

The Slave States are trying to enforce a fallacy by a blunder. The fallacy is this: They claim that ours is a Government of two autagonist sections, Slavery and Anti-Slavery. And claiming this, they declare that Slavery has rights in the Territories. Hitherto, in our more recent history, they have demanded all of those Territories for Slavery. Now they demand partition, and say they will be content with their proportion. But unless so much is granted, they threaten to leave the Union. In setting forth this claim they err utterly in their premises, namely, that this is a Government of sections. Instead of this being so, it is a palpable fact that it is no Government of sections, or of separate interests. It is a Government of one people with a single aim and a single purpose, and that single aim and purpose is the good of the whole. The determination of what that good is, rests with the majority; and when decided, the minority is in duty bound to acquiesce. Such is the fallacy, and such is the answer to it.

The blunder consists in going out of the Union to enforce their claim, which rests on the fallacy. If they cannot get their claim to territory over which to spread Slavery allowed within the Union, then they will go out of the Union to get it. Such is the notion on which they threaten and propose to act.

Now, we would like to have somebody tell us in what way they are going to obtain what they call their part of the common territory by going out of the Union. By this act they leave the territory behind them. It is still in possession of the United States, with United States laws and United States officers over it. There it stands, just as ever, open to all comers, ready to be made into States whenever the population shall be sufficient. The people of the Slave States may go there if they will, without hinderance, whether out of the Union or in the Union; and the people of all other States may go, foreign States or domestic States, in precisely the same manner.

Now, in what way will the seceding States change the existing condition of things by withdrawing from the Federal Union? They certainly will not propose to go and conquer any portion of this territory by force of arms. There are two reasons against such an attempt. In the first place, States where Slavery could be made profitable. slitten against their real interests. By comparhere is little or no territory owned by the United In all our vast Western wilderness there are no inviting savannas, no fertile cotton or sugargrowing districts to lure the patriarchal planter or the fillibustering slave-trader. In the second place, any attempt to conquer our territory power of the Federal Egrerament. We imagine and while the extremists endeavored to distract

session of any part of the existing territory of South Carolina to keep up the patriotic disease | We corelude, therefore, that Secession, to secure any imaginary rights of the slaveholders in

> Do you ask what is the doctrine of the Republicans with regard to Slavery? It is tersely stated by Mr. Sherman of Ohio as follows:

I'I believe that Slavery is a local institution, mentiopal in its character, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States except the right to recepture fugitives who exage from service Believing, as I do, that that is the correct consumetion of the Constitution. I never will, whatever may be the consequences, vote for a proposition to establish, protect, and uphold Stavery anywhere on God's earth." Do you perceive the difference between this

view of the case and the plan of forcing Slavery on the unwilling people of Territories commended by Messrs, Pelatiah Perit, W. A. Booth, W. P. Dodge, and H. A. Hurlbut !

THE LATEST NEWS BECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

The Conspiracy Against Washing.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF TREASON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

I learn from a source high in authority at Charleston that Col. Huger of the army, formerly of South Carolina, is the chosen leader of the party of gentlemen of the First Families of Virginia who have formed an organization for the purpose of seizing Washington by a coup de main. How far the purpose is effected by the preparations made by Gen. Scott, my informant does not appear to be advised

The party who informed the rebel authorities at Charleston of the sailing of the Star of the West, is Dr. Alexander Jones, the Market reporter of The N. Y. Herald. He sent a dispatch to that effect to the managers of The Charleston Mercury. In fact he is regularly employed by them, and may be described as a sort of spy in New-York, and supplies them with constant information. At least, so says my correspondent at Charleston. Dr. Jones must be cautious or he will fall into the hands of Judge Smalley.

From Washington. Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

FORT PICKENS. The position of things at Fort Pickens, in Pensacola, is critical. The force there is only fifty men, and some 1,500 or 2,000 insurgents

are supposed to be in the two other Forts and at the Navy-Yard. The officer in command is one of the best officers and ablest engineers in the service. The Fort will be succored at the earliest possible moment by ships of war, now in the Suli, and meantime defended to the last, Great solicitude is felt for its preservation. TORTUGAS.

The relieving force sent to Tortugas is expected to arrive there to-day. MEMPHIS.

The news of the erection of powerful batteries at Memphis, on the Mississippi River, fires the Representatives of the whole North-West. THE CHICOPEE FACTORY.

The Chicopee Factory, just burned at Springfield, Mass., was manufacturing arms for the South through a Baltimore firm, which hold the patent of the gun being manufactured.

MR. CLEMENS'S SPEECH. Mr. Clemens's speech to-day was an able an

a most scarifying production, and elicited a degree of attention seldom given to House

MR. BIGLER'S SPEECH. Mr. Bigler's compromise speech, which Mr. Cameron indorsed, had one auditor on the Democratic side of the Senate. There were only five

Republicans on the other, and they were engaged in writing, and the galleries were nearly empty. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CABINET APPOINTMENT. The statement that Mr. Seward had written a

letter to Mr. Lincoln, or authorized any expression of preference concerning a Cabinet appoint ment from Pennsylvania, is entirely unfounded Mr. Kellogg and other volunteer missionaries to Springfield have gone on their own account, and carried no commission from Washington. THE DISPATCHES TO COMMODORE ARMSTRONG

Lieut. Sanders was recently sent to Pensacola with dispatches to Commodore Armstrong. When his arrival there became known, and the object of his presence suspected, he was immediately surrounded by a crowd, and the dispatches were demanded. He refused to deliver them into any hands but those of Commedore Armstrong, as matter what consequences were threatened. This point was conceded, and the papers were handed over, only to be seized as soon as they had passed into the Commodore's possession, and apparently with a perfect understanding between him and the rebels. Major Chase, commanding Florida volunteers, gave Lieut. Sanders a pass THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Every effort will be made to shape the South ern Government as soon as practicable, with view of presenting a formidable organization be fore the 4th of March. It is to be called The Confederacy of North America. The present Constitution of the United States will be adopted with an amendment extending the period of naturalization to twenty-one years. Other alterations are proposed, but not matured, by the managers who have assumed the absolute control of this movement, and do not design that the people shall have any voice in the new order of things. It is intended to be a close corporation throughout. MR. CLEMENS'S SPEECH.

No speech has produced a more decided sensa tion this session than that of Mr. Clemens today, who represents the Wheeling district of Virginis. He perfectly demolished secession and its rash advocates, exposing the selfish motives which animated Mr. Toombs and other self-appointed leaders, and the inevitable ruin that would fall upon the border States if they suffered themselves to be drawn into this treasonable coing the statistical results, he demonstrated that the South wanted population and not expansion, and that the latter could only be attained through the African slave-trade, which was at the botton of the movement, though now admitted in quali fied terms. Both sides gathered around han